

prince of Orange, under the mediation of Prussia, respecting the indemnity due to his family, for the sequestration and forfeiture of their property in the United Provinces. To what extent this indemnity may reach under the mediation of Prussia, is naturally the subject of much political speculation.

March 28, two o'clock.

We have already stated that Mr. Otto had sent off dispatches to Buonaparte on Saturday night last: they were forwarded from Dover on Monday morning, and reached Paris on Tuesday night. Buonaparte returned an answer on Wednesday, which arrived at Calais on Thursday morning, from whence it was instantly conveyed to Dover in a flag of truce, and reached London about midnight. We can assure our readers the contents of this answer have not transpired: so that we can only state the report, which was current this morning, in the best informed political circles, which is, that a negotiation on the subject of peace will be opened in due form; and that as soon as the preliminaries are settled, lord St. Helen is to repair to Paris as our minister on that occasion: perhaps it is unnecessary to add, that the private and public character of this nobleman stands extremely high on the continent.

There are many circumstances, which tend to strengthen this report. The pacific language of the new administration and their friends in the house of commons; the personal attention of lord Hawkesbury to M. Otto's note, relative to the French fishermen, and mutual assurances on other occasions. Besides that aptitude of language which used to be levelled at this country in the French prints, has of late given place to a more conciliatory tone.

There is, however, another report to which we attach very little credit, viz. that Buonaparte has declared his determination to treat with this country in conjunction only with his allies—Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, &c.

It is said that Denmark and Sweden are disposed to listen to negotiations, and that the new ministers are ready to convince those powers they will gain more by resorting to pacific arrangements, than to those of an hostile nature, especially on a question, the principles of which are interwoven with the existence of our navy, and of course with the security and prosperity of the British nation.

Government received dispatches from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on Thursday night. There is nothing known of their contents beyond loose report, which is not favourable.

The French papers bring no account of Gantheaume's squadron.

Naples is to be garrisoned by French troops, under the pretext of repelling any attacks of the British fleets. The corps of Conde is to be disbanded. The French armies have nearly evacuated Austria.

No advices from the North Sea fleet, of a later date than the evening of the 15th inst. have reached the admiralty.

Our government, it is said, have received an intimation from the prince regent of Portugal, that she is desirous of putting the Brazils into their hands during his hazardous warfare with his relation the king of Spain.

One of the last Paris papers contains the following article, which it states to have extracted from a paper of considerable authority, published in the north of Germany: Prince Adolphus of England, governor of Hanover, is at Berlin, where he has been invited; it has been notified, that all resistance will be useless for defending Hanover, since the occupation of that country by the Prussian troops was a thing irrevocably agreed upon between the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and the French government.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

IMPORTANT!

We are informed by captain Newton, of the brig Resolution, arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomews, that a British squadron, consisting of one 98 gun ship, a 74, three frigates, and several brigs and schooners, to the number of 23, with 4000 troops under the command of admiral Warren, have taken

St. BARTHOLOMEWS,
St. MARTINS,
St. THOMAS, and
St. CROIX.

St. Bartholomews was taken on the 20th March—St. Martins on the 23d—St. Thomas and St. Croix on the 28th of March.

April 27.

We are credibly informed by a vessel from Annapolis, (N. S.) that the March packet had arrived at Halifax.

The capture of St. Bartholomews by the British (as mentioned in our last) is confirmed. A gentleman of high respectability in this city received a letter on Saturday from his correspondent at St. Bartholomews, dated the 30th of March, of which the following is an extract:

"I have to inform you that this colony was taken on the 20th inst. by capitulation entered into by gen. Trigge and admiral Duckworth, in the name of his Britannic majesty. The bearer hereof is captain Andrew Flodberg, of the Swedish company's ship Triton, which, with its cargo, has been taken, and the captain permitted to return home on his parole.

We have not yet received a confirmation of the surrender of St. Martins, St. Croix and St. Thomas; but there remains very little doubt of the fact.

April 28.

By a recent arrival at Norfolk from England, we are informed, that the British frigate Topaze, on her way to the West-Indies, with dispatches, was ran-

souled by a heavier ship in the Channel, and immediately sunk. It is said every soul on board perished.

Captain Burr, from George-town, arrived last evening, picked up at sea in an open boat, Dr. Davis, and eight of the crew of the frigate New-York, captain Morris, who had left the ship in search of a pilot-boat, and had got lost in a fog.

Dr. Davis informs us, that the frigate New-York failed from St. Kitts on the 10th instant. That the British squadron under the command of admiral Duckworth, with 5000 troops, had taken St. Bartholomews, St. Martins, St. Thomas and St. Croix; and were to proceed to St. Eustatia and Guadaloupe.—It was expected that they would take all the islands in the West-Indies.—That St. Martins had made some resistance before it was taken possession of, in which 60 French were killed and 40 wounded; the loss on the side of the British was 15 killed and wounded.

Capt. Morris, of the frigate New-York, on the 3d inst. spoke the Prince of Wales, of 94 guns, and six 74's, off Guadaloupe, in pursuit of that part of the fleet which had escaped from Brest. It was reported at Antigua that the French fleet had arrived at St. Domingo.

Capt. Barron, of the United States ship Warren, came home in the New-York for his health.

We this morning lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser, the latest European intelligence that has yet been received in the United States. The ship Sampson, capt. Adamson, arrived at this port yesterday in 28 days from London; and has furnished us with a file of papers to March 28, inclusive.

The king of the British had so far overcome his late indisposition, as to be able to take the benefit of the air on horseback, though not yet sufficiently recovered to undergo the fatigues of public business. His majesty received the formal resignation of Mr. Pitt, on Saturday the 11th of March.

The English are fitting out a very powerful expedition to the north, to destroy or cripple the marine of Sweden and Denmark, before a junction can be formed with the Russian fleet, by which junction the confederacy calculated on soon putting to sea a force of 50 sail of the line. A flotilla of 200 sail was shortly expected in the Sound, destined for the defence of the coasts.

To animate the movements making in his territories, the king of Denmark has quitted the capital, and established a provisory government to act during his absence.

From Nantes we learn that another division of the Brest fleet, consisting of four ships of the line and 8 frigates, full of men, have sailed from that port, their destination unknown.

The success of the French in Germany, their peace with the empire, the menaces with Russia, and the fear of a rupture with England, involve the Porte in the utmost embarrassment. Ten ships of the line, ready to sail, had been delayed in the Turkish harbours by order of the grand signior.

An engagement was talked of at Constantinople, as having taken place between the English and the French off the coast of Egypt the latter end of January. The force of the latter, it is said, comprised 12 ships of war, of which 6 were captured, 2 sunk, and 2 got into Alexandria.

The Leyden Gazette announces, we know not on what authority, but the report has made some noise in the political circles, that the hereditary prince of Orange is to be created first consul of the Batavian republic through the good offices of the king of Prussia, his relation; and that the directorial government will shortly be changed for this purpose into the consular. The principle of conciliation, and of indemnification of the losses his family sustained by abdicating the stadtholdership, is said to have suggested the policy and propriety of the measure.

A minister has been sent from Hamburg to Paris, for the purpose of re-establishing the relations of amity, between that city and the French republic.

Ireland is still in a state of convulsion, and the country is subject to martial law.

New overtures for peace are making from the English to the French government, and lord St. Helen is to be the negotiator.

The American agent at Paris has addressed the following note to the American agents of the different ports of France:

"A circular letter of M. I. L. Cathcart, agent of the United States at Tripoli, in Barbary, dated the 3d of Jan. last, informs me that that regency has made an official declaration of war against the United States; and that the king of Sweden, having concluded a treaty with that power, the frigates of this sovereign in the Mediterranean can no longer protect our vessels against the Tripolitan cruizers. I request that you would communicate this disagreeable intelligence to our merchants and captains, and to those of the American agents, with whom you have any intercourse."

[Mercantile Advertiser.]

From London—21 days the latest.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Sampson, capt. Adamson, in 28 days from London. She sailed from Cowes on the 1st of this month, and brings an irregular series of London papers down to the 28th of March.

It appears that lord St. Helen had gone to Paris to negotiate for a peace—and that a minister from Paris was about to embark for England.

That the British government has revoked their late orders for capturing the French fishing vessels. This event was officially announced by lord Hawkesbury (present secretary of state for foreign affairs) to Mr. Otto, commissary on behalf of the French prisoners.

That lord Nelson left Yarmouth roads on the 11th ult. on an expedition up the Baltic, and was specked on the 15th at the entrance of the Cattegat.

That it was the most prevalent opinion at Lloyd's, that a general peace would speedily take place. In consequence of this belief, stocks had taken a considerable start.

That the Invincible, of 74 guns, on her way to join the Baltic Squadron, was lately lost on the Sand Banks, off Yarmouth Roads, and about 400 persons perished.—

That the king had entirely recovered from his late indisposition, and was indulging in his usual recreations—and,

That provisions were on the decline.

By an act of the British parliament, passed the 24th ult. an increase bounty is allowed on the importation of American wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, corn, flour, &c.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

April 29.

It is reported that governor Brook, of St. Helena, having taken out a part of the cargoes of four homeward bound East-Indiamen, had failed with them for the river de la Plata, to seize upon the Spanish vessels lying there bound to Europe. This enterprise, if undertaken as reported, we sincerely hope will be as successful as the gallantry of it deserves.

[London paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

It is important that it should be more generally known, that salting down fish or flesh in the common earthenware vessels, which are all glazed with lead ore, or in any vessel lined with lead, is a very dangerous practice, as the acid contained in the salt water or pickle dissolves the lead, which, when taken inwardly, is of a most fatal and poisonous quality; and a small part of it incorporating with the flesh or fish contained in the vessel, occasioned lately a melancholy instance of its effects.

April 29.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of April 20.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Russell and Cutler,

Having had access to know the particulars of the dispatches received from our minister at London, which, probably, will not be communicated to the public by the president soon, from political reasons, I embrace the opportunity of giving you a sketch of the information I have learnt; for the authenticity of which I can pledge myself, as the source from which I derived it is most respectable.

Mr. King transmitted to lord Grenville a note, in which he acquainted his majesty's ministers, that he had it in command from the president of the United States, to declare that he had viewed, with serious concern, the frequent captures of American property on the high seas, by his Britannic majesty's cruizers and armed vessels, which have been confirmed, particularly in the West-Indies, by condemnations entirely unwarrantable and unjust—contrary to the existing treaty, and to the common usage of all civilized nations, after describing the principles on which his majesty's judges have acted in the West-Indies—which he collected from documents furnished him and in his possession, he remonstrated in the most severe manner against such violent and unjust proceedings, declaring that should the government of Great-Britain continue to sanction such unwarrantable depredations on the American commerce, his government could no longer suppose that, that amicable and good understanding which has so happily subsisted between the two countries, was the wish of the British government to preserve.—In short, he could not but view those circumstances which have taken place as a declaration of hostilities against the American flag—the honour of which he was called upon to maintain. He expressed a sincere hope that the British government would do away, by a frank explanation, the unpleasant sentiments and ideas, such disagreeable circumstances had naturally occasioned—he hoped to find in such professions of amity, with assurances that a stop should be put to such aggravations, the justice of which his majesty's ministers must evidently discriminate; in such event the United States would find no impediment towards executing with fidelity her engagements with the court of St. James.

Lord Grenville, in a note transmitted to Mr. King, acquainted him, he had lost no time in laying before his majesty, the note he did him the honour, on the 2d February, to address to him, and had it in command to return to Mr. King an explicit declaration, that nothing has been more remote from his majesty's most earnest wish, than to interrupt the good understanding engaged between the two countries—he intimated that the proceedings in the West-Indies complained of, has been entirely without authority, and indeed contrary to the careful policy ordered to be preserved in his majesty's West-India colonies. He requests Mr. King to assure his government, that a rigid inquiry will be instituted after the aggravations complained of, and that arrangements will be made to prevent such like circumstances occurring in future.

April 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 29.

"We have the following account of the rate of provisions, to the 29th, per the Sampson, from London—All sorts are declining—Flour, that was not long ago sold at 102s. was at 80s. and still thought to fall: That his majesty was perfectly recovered from his late indisposition: and, best of all, that the British had sent over an envoy to Paris, with proposals for a general peace, which is generally believed will take place."

A letter from the East-Indies, received by a gentleman in New-York, via Boston, says, the army